

Original Poetry.

Temperance Ode.

A FARODY—BY ETIWAN.

Air—"The Indian's Petition"

Let me go to my home, where sobriety's found;
Where the goblet of madness doth never pass round;
Where friends and companions with honest smiles cheer me,
And toppers are loth to molest or come near me,
Where toppers will not molest or come near me.

Let me go to the fount where the pure waters run,
And forever the wine-cup when red let me shun;
When thirst with its dry fever is parching my lip,
Let me go to the spring and there pure chrysalis sip—
Let me go to the spring and pure chrysalis sip.

Let me go to the "Hall," where water's prevailing,
Where the banner of Temperance floats in the breeze,
And the ranks of King Alky, dismayed are falling,
Protecting her subjects by well ordered decrees.
Declaring her rights, in well ordered decrees.

Let me go through this life, which soon must be sinking,
Unbiased by fraud, untainted by drinking,
Scorning the dread Syren, whose enchanting death note,
Would extend me the poison, to pour down my throat—
Would proffer the poison to pour down my throat.

Let me go to my grave, in silence let me lie,
Not grieving my friends that in drunkenness I did die,
Nor offending my God, (who is all-wise and just)
By short'ning the days he gave me in trust—
By short'ning the days he gave me in trust.
Watauga, Sept. 1852.

TO MISS *****

I have long labored at the muse,
And find it void of pleasure;
No cherished object to peruse,
The sadness of my treasure.

Though joy may bound at some fond thought,
And carol in its flight;
Bearing music from Angels taught,
Pure anthems of delight.

My imagination searched
The low dazzling dew drop;
And with the whistle gaily perched,
On the proud mountain top.

Tottered at the dread abyss
Reeled on the dark blue sea—
Deep mid the stormy billows sink,
While there to think of thee.

Loved one tis then, and only then,
My heart throbs with gladness,
But when I grasp the inky pen,
All, all is sadness.

Its wild maner I oft obey,
But never can revoke,
The measured herald of display,
Till thou, thou art near.

Wit and Humor.

ANCIENT HOSPITALITY.—It was once the universal custom to place ale or some strong liquor in the chamber of an honored guest to assuage his thirst, should he feel any on awaking in the night, which, considering that the hospitality of that period often reached excess, was by no means unlikely. It is a current story in Tevendale, that in the house of an ancient Family of distinction, much addicted to the Presbyterian cause, a Bible was always put into the sleeping apartment of the guests, along with a bottle of strong ale. On one occasion, there was a meeting of clergymen in the vicinity of the castle, all of whom were invited to dinner by the worthy baronet, and several abode there all night. According to the fashion of the times. Seven of the guests were allotted to a large barack room, which was used on such occasions of extended hospitality. The butler took care that the divines were presented, according to custom, each with a bible and a bottle of ale. But after a little consultation among themselves, they are said to have recalled the domestic; just as he was leaving the apartment, "My friend" said one of the venerable guests, "you must know that when we meet together, the youngest minister reads aloud a portion of Scripture to the rest; only one bible, therefore, is necessary; take away the other six, and in their place bring six more bottles of ale!"—*Sir Walter Scott.*

A LEARNED Clergyman in Maine was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher, who dispensed education, "Sir, you have been to college I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the reply.—"I am thankful," replied the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth without any learning."—"A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

SCENE IN A PRINTING ROOM.—"What are you engaged in?" said the head printer of the newspaper establishment to one of the compositors. "In an elopement."—"Stop," said his interrogator, "I want you to take share in a murder."

MECHANIC.—The Zanesville Courier has been shown a miniature copper tea kettle, made of a half cent piece, by Mr. Hercules Boyd, a young mechanic of that city.

Selected Articles.

From the Newbury Sentinel.

REPORT.

Of the Medical Committee of the Newbury Agricultural Society.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The promontory indications of Typhoid Fever are oftentimes almost passed unnoticed; especially with the black population, who seem to be by far the greater sufferers, on account of reasons (satisfactorily expressed by a medical friend, W. F. HOLMES, in the Charleston Medical Journal, viz: "Mortality of diet, uncleanliness, exposure to sudden alterations of heat and cold, crowding together in closely ventilated apartments, and want of healthy and sufficient sleep." Other causes might be mentioned which increase the liability of the slave, namely: extensive manure-making in barnyards or horse-lots directly among negro houses, is a prolific source of Fever of a Typhoid type among them. But to the symptoms:

On closely enquiring into the condition of the patient prior to confinement, you will be apt to learn that slight indisposition existed in a majority of cases, from one to four or five days or more, marked by partial developments of some of the more prominent symptoms of the malady, viz: headache, want of appetite, loss of strength, and diarrhoea.—Though the very reverse obtains occasionally, making it a nice point to evacuate the bowels sufficiently, without (at the same time) inducing too much bowel action.

The disease being in the progressive, the patient is confined, with more headache, stupor, great listlessness, and generally a disposition to slumber away the time, considerable prostration and much loss of strength, which it now presents, enables us much in diagnosing in this fever.

Tongue more or less furred, generally moist in the outset, having a glutinous touch—tip pointed, red, and palpitant. Furring comes off in a few days, leaving the surface not unlike raw beef, though occasionally smooth and glossy, losing its moisture as the fever advances.

Pulse in the onset, of moderate though irregular acceleration, frequently numbering not more than eighty-five beats one minute, and on simply turning in bed, half as many more. The disease continuing, the pulse will reduce in volume, and become more hurried; notwithstanding I have seen the pulse even in the advanced stages of the fever, having much volume (but as compressible as possible for a pulse to be,) remarkably slow, numbering less than fifty beats to the minute.

A sluggish condition of bowels may be present and continue throughout the fever; it is more probable that the patient will be annoyed and much exhausted with frequent liquid evacuations, bringing with them, especially in the onset, much mucus. The abdomen becomes distended, tympanitic, and generally painful to the touch. A gurgling noise in the bowels, from pressure, hiccough hemorrhages various, but principally from the bowels, an alarming feature, requiring prompt attention, with which it rarely proves fatal. Skin generally dry, heat about the wrists and ankles reduced, often amounting to a coolness, while the heat over the abdomen is much increased. This arid, biting heat, over the bowels, I regard as strikingly characteristic of the Typhoid Fever.

TREATMENT.—The practice of Physic will not allow of any invariable precept. Idiosyncrasies, peculiarities of constitutions, would prescribe such prescription. Notwithstanding, I cannot at present bring to bear on my mind one single case of Typhoid Fever, in the infant, or even somewhat advanced, in which I could not fully recommend the administration of an emetic. We think a good deal may be gained by choice of emetics. I decidedly prefer ipecacuanha, or lobelia, to tartar emetic. A serious objection to the last named article is, that while vomiting, especially if you desire to continue it for some time, is apt to induce in this fever, an irritation of the mucous surface of the intestinal tube, thereby bringing on general relaxation and watery evacuations, favoring prematurely the ultimate results of Typhoid Fever, prostration and ulceration.

Full and frequent vomiting, for such we desire, may be produced by the ipecacuanha or lobelia, or a combination of the two by equal quantities, which perhaps is preferable, without more than one or two comfortable, consistent, and thorough evacuations of the bowels.

To evacuate the stomach, thereby removing gastric impurities, is by no means the only advantage gained from emetics. Vomiting in Typhoid Fever, where there is a congested and sluggish state of the portal circulation, is highly beneficial. It is not probable that it is by the shock of the emetics, imparting new excitement to the nervous system and their capacity to remove visceral congestions, that we in part are enabled to arrest in many cases, the progress of the so-called "self-limiting" disease.

Cathartics.—For this class of remedies beyond the effect of the emetic or emetics, as the case may be, we will find small requisition. If such action should not follow, we would prefer soliciting one or two evacuations by enema. It does occasionally happen with very sluggish bowels, that neither the emetic nor enema is sufficient. Then the oleaginous mixture—say castor oil and spirits of turpentine combined, is decidedly preferred to any other cathartic.

For mercurials in Typhoid Fever, I have not discovered any necessity. It is true that we have seen furred tongues, but that is not an infallible indication of biliary derangement. We have seen the skin and eye jaundiced, and if we had no other remedy, to which that condition is available, we would decidedly prefer our patient to abide the consequence, than the deteriorating effect of a mercurial, to correct it. The deterioration to which we allude, is the therapeutic action of mercurials (concerning which we believe the Medical world agrees,) of reducing the plasticity of the blood, which effect

is identical with one of the morbid conditions of Typhoid Fever.

There is no reason more conclusive, than that, that by mercurials you prematurely induce the very condition that you should oppose by or with other remedial agents. Mercurials in Typhoid Fever are remedies of no inconsiderable depressing powers.—Other objections might be urged, but the limits of an article of this kind precludes space.

Of the utility of Quinine in this Adynamic Fever, I do not entertain a doubt. Experience will invariably teach a full confidence in the remedy. The chain of morbid associations, being broken by full and frequent vomiting, the system is left in a good degree qualified for the reception of Quinine, which article we use both for its sedative and equalizing influences. And here I must avow, that I (with the remedies mentioned,) unmistakably have, while the disease is as yet chiefly developed on the nervous system, controlled cases in a few days, and in other instances preceptably modified the malignancy of the attack. In this, as in some other continued fevers, there is almost invariably a remission, in the latter part of the night and morning, which justifies the use of Quinine; we prescribe it in maximum doses from two to ten o'clock A. M. I believe large advantages may be obtained from the use of Quinine through that period of the twenty four hours, over any other part of the day or night. It is true that sensorial disturbance may intervene, which would positively contra indicate its use, but I would like to remark here that I have seen intense sympathetic headache entirely relieved by both Quinine and Brandy. And I would also add that I have had much reason to be pleased with the alternative property of the latter remedy throughout the second and succeeding stages of the disease.

The next article to be spoken of, is the Nitrate of Silver. One not of common use, but of incalculable powers. The physiological action of the remedy is to diminish local inflammation. It is decidedly antiphlogistic, of which we have abundant evidence in Erysipelas, in its effects in ophthalmia, and inflammation of other mucous membranes. In dysentery, it, in combination, is the most reliable of remedies. I would advise it early, yet, anticipate if possible the tubercular ulcer a lesion characteristic of Typhoid Fever, with this most valuable of local remedies.—To show the necessity of employing this remedy early, I would briefly revert to a post mortem examination made less than a week ago, (at the request of a medical friend) in a case dying of the Typhoid Fever on the 5th day, showing irregularly diffused exanthemata, with numerous tubercular ulcerations, of both the ileum and colon. The Nitrate of Silver bears less reputation, perhaps, in this respect and continue throughout the fever; it is more probable that the patient will be annoyed and much exhausted with frequent liquid evacuations, bringing with them, especially in the onset, much mucus. The abdomen becomes distended, tympanitic, and generally painful to the touch. A gurgling noise in the bowels, from pressure, hiccough hemorrhages various, but principally from the bowels, an alarming feature, requiring prompt attention, with which it rarely proves fatal. Skin generally dry, heat about the wrists and ankles reduced, often amounting to a coolness, while the heat over the abdomen is much increased. This arid, biting heat, over the bowels, I regard as strikingly characteristic of the Typhoid Fever.

It is comfortable for the physician to fully realize the abundant resource offered in epistaxis. When, even in despite of other medicinal agents, the disease keeps in the progressive—vital powers showing an evident tendency to prostration—then he may rely on his blisters. Employ them if possible in anticipation of prostration—knowing that there is evidently a period between the stage of excitement and prostration, in which blisters procure a most salutary influence. Congestion is with us a troublesome feature in our cases; predominating over any local inflammation. Hence the utility of blisters, as powerful and most permanent equalizers of the circulation. Extensive superficial resection may be had without much discharge from blistered surfaces, which perhaps is not very desirable, by early removing the plasters, in which we impart new energies to the already succumbing nervous system—change the action of the circulation, &c., thereby re-establishing our patient beyond our largest expectation.

If the disease treated is strictly an Adynamic Fever, stimulants are most certainly required. Various stimulants are offered such for example, as ammonia, camphor, opium, wine, brandy, &c. We employ the wine or brandy to the almost entire exclusion of the rest, for the reason that they best fulfil the indications presented. Good wine will suffice in the mildest cases. In the more aggravated cases, brandy is both most suitable and reliable.

Quantities.—The one-half, and again the one-fourth of which would in health produce inebriation, are essentially necessary to rouse the depressed nervous energy, fill the circulation and equalize the warmth of surface. We employ the capsicum variously with the pepper gruel to which laudanum is added in proper quantities, we obtain two important ends, viz: produce lasting stimulant effects and secure perfect quietude on the part of the bowels. Without quietude Typhoid fever is a fearful malady, and with it, one of small fatality. The most remarkable recovery from Typhoid fever that we have ever seen, was one (adult slave) in whom the bowels were kept quiet by the daily administration of the remedy for twenty-one consecutive days. I allude to this case, because I am convinced that irreparable mischief is done by prurition. Frequent repetition and a steady perseverance in our medicinal agents, is essentially necessary in Typhoid Fever.

On briefly recapitulating this article, it would seem to be an energetic treatment, which could only be relied on in malignant cases. But in the mild cases, I am fully persuaded, in behalf of the expectant,—the wait and watch plan of treatment.

Agricultural.

From the Farmer & Planter.

Management of Milch Cows.

Messrs. EDITORS:—I feel myself highly flattered by the notice you have taken of my former letter, and the request that you made of me in reference to the breeding and management of cattle. I had no idea that my cows had been heard of so far from home, though they have been spoken of, and I ridiculed some little in this vicinity. But to the subject. So far as breeding is concerned, I have paid no attention to it, except to have the cows to calve at such times as we are best provided with pasture and food. Not having the means myself of importing, and thus improving my stock, I have long wished that I lived near such a man as Mr. Peters of Atlanta, that I might profit by his enterprise.

My management is simple, and should be common among the lovers of milk and butter. In the first place, get the cow fat before she calves. As soon as she calves, or (a day or two before,) milk her clean, and make such applications to the bag as will soften it and remove the milk-fever (greasy water or pot-liquor is good.) At the same time let her food be such as will increase the flow of milk. Slops, pumpkins, beets, carrots, &c., also, green yre, green oats, crop-grass, pea-vines or collards, will increase the quantity of milk. This should be attended to while the calf is very young. The quality may be improved by more substantial food, such as meal, or chopped grain, with a little dry food in summer, and green lots or esculent roots in winter, with slops—for all dry or green food is not so good as a mixture.

The cow should be housed during bad weather. I think it injures a cow as much to be exposed one day and night, as it does a horse or a mule a week. Those who have noticed, observe that cows continue to improve during the summer and fall or while the pastures are good, but during the winter they lose all the improvement if left to live on dry food alone, and every spring we have to start from nothing again. Whereas, by having green lots for the cow to feed on, only one-hour each day, with a little meal and some roots as above named, we can keep her up through the winter, and then commence the improvement in the spring where we left off in the fall, and thus increase the milk every year. It matters not how much milk a cow gives at five years old; I risk the opinion that she will give double as much at ten years old, if the improvement is continued. For, once the cow is really fat, it is an easy matter to keep her so if we are not over stocked. For illustration: I once heard of a man who got a farm and hands by marriage, he walked out where the men were hoeing and thinning corn; he was delighted with his prospects from the great number of stalks in each hill; a boy caught and at one jerk pulled up seven stalks, leaving two in the hill; the enraged master raised his cane, and jumped at the boy, exclaiming: "boy! boy! you'll ruin us, ruin us! we'll have to beg our bread—these were nine fine corns in that hill and you have pulled up seven of them." This is precisely the case with two many farmers, they have nine cows where they should have but two.

I had rather have but one cow on full pasture and feed, than six on the same pasture and feed. So, also, I had rather have one stalk in a hill than nine, or even two. Every one should, keep as many cows as his means will afford, and do more.

On gathering my crops, the milch cows are the first stock let into the field, and I get the benefit in two or three days, whereas, if the hogs have the preference it is two or three years before the benefits come on the table.

In conclusion, let me say to the lovers of milk and butter, take an agricultural paper; read and study nature; give your cows nature's food, and good shelter; milk her regularly, and be sure to milk her clean, especially while the calf is young; never suffer the milch cows to run with other cattle; by this means they will give milk for years—and then, too, you see that it is rather better benefited by "book-farming," or, rather, by reading agricultural papers.

If you consider these rude statements worthy of a place in your valuable paper, they are at your service.

To have a good Horse.

It is not sufficient to have a good colt, the product of a superior mare, with a stallion of good blood and established reputation. This is necessary, but it is not all that is necessary. A most promising colt, that attracts universal admiration while it follows the mare, may be grown into an almost worthless horse. How, then, having a good beginning, shall we grow a good horse—for good horses alone are profitable to raise? By exercising the greatest care in their management until they have ceased to be colts. Many ruin, almost, a colt the first winter by starvation—by turning it into the yard to run with the young cattle, to pick up a scanty nourishment, and that of the cheapest and coarsest food. There is, on the other hand, no one season of its life when care, and good and full feeding of appropriate food, will tell so much for good as this same first winter. A friend who, for now many years, has annually sold two or three young horses at the highest market prices, has often assured us that at no time in the life of his colts did he take so good care of them and feed them better than during their first winter; and that by the effect produced upon them the first year he could tell what kind of horses they would become. There is something so absurd in scanting the supply of nourishment to a young growing animal! Some fancy that such a course will render the animal hardy. The only effect produced upon the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is to hinder his best development. Wait until he has attained his growth, and then stint him, if you choose. It can be done then with less injury.

Colts are often put to hard work at too young an age. It not infrequently happens that you will see a horse or five years with all the wear and tear of ten in his appearance. This should never be. The

exercise of the same judgement in the management of colts most used towards children, would prevent this.

Colts should be put to exercise and training at an early age, and may do light labor to advantage, but to put upon four years the labor proper only for six or seven years, has been the ruin of many a promising animal. There are other suggestions that occur properly in this connection, but we will omit them, considering the two mentioned above as the most important—*Granite Farmer.*

Ground Peas

A gentleman residing near this place informs us that he has dug and measured a sufficient quantity of his ground peas to ascertain that they will average one hundred and five bushels to the acre! The land planted is ordinary pine land, on which was put a little manure. The labor bestowed was not more than would be necessary to plant and tend the same ground in cotton.

The nutritious qualities of the ground pea are generally known. They are said by those who have made the experiment to be superior to corn for fattening hogs, and for that purpose they are raised and fed with less trouble than any other crop. They need not be gathered, but remain good in the ground until March or April. During six months, from the first of October to the first of April, hogs may be turned into the field of ground peas and kept as fat as though they had free access to a crib of corn. What farmer in Georgia will hereafter buy Western pork?—*Albany Patriot.*

To the Reading Public.

100,000 COPIES are now printed of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE; and more than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS are paid to American Editors, Authors, and Artists, for labor bestowed upon the preparation of a single number. The Magazine is probably read by a greater number of persons than any other periodical published in any part of the world; and more money is expended upon it, for Original Articles and Pictorial Embellishments, than upon any other Magazine issued in the United States.

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TERMS.—Three Dollars a copy, or two copies for Five Dollars, five copies Ten, and a larger number at the same rate. Address HARPER BROTHERS, New York, Aug 25 29

THE DEW DROP.

A JOURNAL FOR THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. Published Semi-monthly at Wadesboro', N. C. BY FRANC. M. PAUL, G. W. P. Is offered to the patronage of the Temperance public. TERMS: For single copies 5 cts.; 9 copies \$5; 15 copies \$6; 20 copies \$8. The money sent accompany all orders. Persons sending clubs of nine, fifteen or twenty will receive one copy gratis. 29

PROSPECTUS OF THE COTTON PLANT, AND Southern Advertiser.

Published weekly, to advocate Direct Trade, Manufactures, Agriculture, and the development of Southern Resources. By C. G. BAYLOR, Washington, D. C. The importance of such a Journal as the above, needs no exposition. The material and substantial interest of the South have been too long neglected. The Cotton Plant is established to promote these interests, keeping entirely aloof from party politics. A complete foreign and domestic correspondence has been arranged. The best talent of the country will contribute to our columns, which will present a medium, of general communications, correspondence, and information for the friends of the measures we advocate. The proper steps have been taken in Europe and America to lay the foundation of a direct foreign trade to the South, and to introduce our course manufactures into the continental European market. The object of the Cotton Plant will be, as the organ of direct trade, to stimulate the South to carry out this important measure.

We call upon the Southern merchants generally to send us their business cards, that we may lay them before the country, to enable the friends of southern commerce, manufactures, &c., to discriminate properly in their desires to promote southern enterprise. The importance of Washington City a point of location for such a Journal, especially in regard to opening foreign correspondence, is apparent. The opportunity of seeing here, also, members of Congress from every district of the country, presents a means of general co-operation not to be found elsewhere.

To the Cotton, Sugar, Rice, and Tobacco Planters, we look confidently for support; and to the friends of "Direct Trade" throughout the south we say—"show your faith by your works."

The regular issue of the "COTTON PLANT" will commence in June next. Advertisements are particularly requested to be forwarded early. Business letters addressed to C. G. Baylor, Washington, D. C. Correspondence from all interested in the cause we advocate is solicited, particularly as to the crop, as we wish to give correct information on a subject which is of so much importance to the Planter, and in representing which he has been so often injured.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for us, and to all who approve our cause we look for good fee, kindness and support. Terms, \$3, in advance.

MEDICINES & PERIODICALS.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEART-BURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS, OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE FIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED, AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHIRING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATION, WITH A LIVING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WERS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVERS AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OR PERFECTION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOFFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 120 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lower glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe certain and pleasant. READ AND BE CONVINCED. From the "Boston Bee." The editor said, Dec. 22d.

Dr. Hoffland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs, and under any circumstances. We are speaking from our experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's Weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said Aug. 25: "Dr. Hoffland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of delicate constitutions will find these Bitters a valuable tonic to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effects they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE. The Hon. C. D. Hineine, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says: "HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and from a source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were induced to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing. "If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness from the stomach, liver, and nervous system the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in their condition, and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed to give it a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the most of delicate constitutions testify in its favor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form. That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach, liver, and nervous system to calm in all biliousness, the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

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